

ALLIES BEGIN TURNING MOVEMENT TO CAUSE FOE'S WIDE RETIREMENT

HUNS LAUNCH BLOW WHICH FRENCH REPULSE IN REGION OF BLIGNY

In Process of Straightening Out Line on Main Battle Front Franco-American Forces Scored Advances, U. S. Fighters Pushing Beyond Serpy Within Short Distance of Chamery—Germans Making Use of New Gas, Which Has White Flame and Smoke—Allies Bring Heavy Guns to Bear on Enemy Wire Entanglements.

Paris, August 1—The Germans this morning attacked the French position in the region of Bligny, southwest of Rheims. The attack was repulsed, says the official statement today from the war office.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, Aug. 1, 8 a. m.—(By the Associated Press)—The Franco-American forces on the main battle front continued yesterday the process of straightening out the line. They scored advances in this effort, the Americans pushing beyond Serpy to within two kilometres of Chamery.

The Allied forces effected their progress against stubborn German resistance.

Chamery, the town the Americans now are approaching marks the spot where Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt fell to his death recently with his aeroplane.

The Germans on Wednesday used a new gas, having a white flame and smoke.

The Allies brought into action their heavy artillery, their aviators and patrols having reported mile after mile of barbed wire standing along the German lines. The heavy guns soon found the range of the entanglements. Some enemy infantry had dug in behind the wire, but the lines for the most part were manned by machine gunners.

The German artillery reply consisted chiefly of shells from the 77s and 105s. The machine guns, with the heavier pieces, were active in an effort to prevent allied advances.

The purpose of the American and French attack which is in a northeasterly direction probably is for the purpose of outflanking the Meuniers wood and cutting off the blunt edge salient in the line between Romyngny and Cierges. This salient was made more acute by the American advance north from Cierges to Serenges.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, Wednesday, July 31—(By the Associated Press)—American and French troops launched an attack Wednesday afternoon from Serenges, to Cierges, on the center of the Marne front, for the purpose of straightening the line and demolishing barbed wire entanglements which the Germans have placed through the hills, forests and open places.

London, August 1—The German guns were active last night in the Somme region in the vicinity of Villers Bretonneux, today's war office announcement shows. Activity also was displayed by the enemy artillery farther north near Bucquoy and in Flanders, in the Merris-Meteran sector.

With the British Army in Flanders, August 1—(By the Associated Press)—Except for the laying down of barrages here and there along the line and the usual harassing fire from both sides, the front this morning was quiet.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATE 73.6 P. C. OF NORMAL

Forecast By Department of Agriculture Is Based Upon Condition on July 25—Means 13,519,000 Equivalent 500 Pound Bales.

Washington, August 1—A cotton crop of 13,519,000 equivalent 500 pound bales was forecasted today by the department of agriculture, basing its estimate on the condition of the crop on July 25, which was 73.6 per cent. of a normal.

POWDER PLANT EXPLOSION LOSS SET AT \$250,000

Wilmington, Del. Aug. 1—A magazine and its contents, 500,000 pounds of smokeless powder, at the Carney Point plant of the duPont Powder Co. was burned about 12:30 o'clock this morning, causing a loss of \$250,000. No person was injured. A motor car on a narrow gauge railroad, standing in front of the magazine, became overheated and caught fire, which communicated to the building. A motor car and another small freight car were burned. The flash illuminated the sky for many miles and caused much alarm.

Last month the condition of cotton was 85.8 per cent. of a normal and a 15,235,000 bale crop was forecast. The crop last year amounted to 11,300,254 bales and the average for the five years 1912-16 was 13,327,000 bales.

The area planted to cotton this year is the second largest on record, 37,073,000 acres.

New York, Aug. 1—A wave of buying took place in the cotton market here today within a few minutes after publication of the government report making condition 73.6 per cent. of normal. Near positions rose 3 1/2 points or \$4 a bale from the low quotations of the earlier trading. The market remained steady after the advance.

HOOVER OFF FOR PARIS.

London, Aug. 1—Herbert C. Hoover, the American food administrator, left for Paris today.

WAR LABOR BOARD GIVES WAGE RAISE TO CARMEN

MURDER AT KIEV OF VON EICHHORN NOT SURPRISING

Believed to Demonstrate Russian People Can Not Endure German Yoke.

Paris, Aug. 1—The murder of Field Marshal Von Eichhorn, according to the comment in the Paris newspapers, demonstrates that in spite of their legendary pacificity the Russian people cannot endure the German yoke. This crime, the papers say, coming after the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador to Russia, shows that the return to dictatorial methods of government in Russia was bound to place bombs in the hands of those men who for many years knew no other argument of opposition. The newspapers insist that Germany is reaping the harvest she sowed.

"The situation in the east," says the Gaulois, "presents particularly stormy omens. It is aggravated by the fact that the Allies are ready to begin operations to deliver the Russian people and that the campaign in Siberia will be coincident with operations on the Murman coast. Who knows if Germany will not be obliged to reconstitute the eastern front."

RAID DANCE HALLS NEAR NAVY YARD

New York, Aug. 1—To stamp out alleged immorality of resorts near the Brooklyn navy yard the police early today raided several dance halls and grill rooms and detained for temporary examination 57 women. The authorities acted at the request of army officials, who, in an investigation of alleged intoxication of soldiers and sailors in Coney Island, discovered that some of the men, donning bathing suits, had been able to procure drinks.

TYPHOID RAGES IN BULGARIAN ARMY

London, Aug. 1—Travelers from Bulgaria, says an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., declare that a serious outbreak of typhoid is raging in the Bulgarian army and at Sofia. The number of casualties is said by the travelers to run into the thousands, especially in the army. The medical service is reported to have broken down.

The departure from Sofia of King Ferdinand, the arrivals in Amsterdam say, was due to the fact that the two cases of typhoid had broken out in the royal palace.

LAKES SEAMEN PACT IS SIGNED

Washington, Aug. 1—A working agreement between unions of great lake seamen, firemen and stewards and virtually independent lake ship owners was signed today by representatives of the unions and the companies, meeting in conference here with the shipping board's labor adjustment commission.

The lake unions were recognized by the ship owners, who agree to grant access to their docks and vessels to the union representatives. Wage questions will be left to the shipping board for adjustment. It also was agreed that boys and ordinary seamen should be trained as able seamen and coal passers as firemen.

CZECHS CAPTURE YEKATERINBURG

Amsterdam, Aug. 1—The town of Yekaterinburg, in the province of Perm, near the Siberian border, has been taken by the Czech-Slovaks, according to the newspaper Ivestia of Moscow.

With this new development of the Czech-Slovak movement, Bolshevik press is raising cries of alarm. The Pravda declares the Czech-Slovak danger is growing like an avalanche and that the counter revolutionary movement is extending.

WINDOW FALL KILLS "GASSED" FIGHTER

New York, Aug. 1—Lieut. John F. Newton, 117th Engineers, here on leave after being gassed at the front in France, was killed today in a fall from the sixth floor of an apartment house. While sitting in a window he became dizzy and fell to the courtyard.

Paris, Aug. 1—Sub-Lieut. Boyau has gained five additional aerial victories, three of which were won in 10 minutes each, the newspapers report. His total now is 23. Lieut. Madon has increased his string of victories to 33.

Motormen and Conductors of Chicago Surface Lines Get 43-48 Cents Hour.

NEW PAY SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE TODAY

Many Workers in Towns Throughout Country Affected by Decision.

Washington, Aug. 1—Motormen and conductors of the Chicago surface street railway lines were awarded today a wage ranging from 43 to 48 cents an hour by the national war labor board. The wage awarded motormen and conductors of the Chicago elevated lines ranges from 40 cents to 50 cents. The increases in both cases are effective today.

Similar awards were made to trainmen on surface lines in Detroit. In Cleveland the trainmen were awarded a wage ranging from 38 cents to 42 cents an hour.

In Pittsburgh and New Orleans the trainmen were awarded from 38 to 42 cents, and in Schenectady, N. Y., from 41 to 45 cents.

The effective date of the wage increase in Pittsburgh is May 24, in Schenectady May 1, in New Orleans July 1.

The increase is effective in Rochester as of June 15. Under the head of New York state railways Rochester city lines get 41 to 45 cents and interurban 47. A flat rate of 50 1/2 cents for the West Shore railroad was awarded.

In Buffalo the wage was made 41 to 50 cents an hour, effective June 1. In Newark, N. J., the rate was made 41 to 45 cents, effective July 1. In Trenton it was made 38 to 42 cents, effective June 22. In Scranton, Pa., it was made 41 to 45 cents, effective June 2.

For the East St. Louis lines (city) it was made 41 to 45 cents, effective July 1, and for the interurban lines 47 cents.

For the Chicago & West Towns Railway Co. it was made 43 to 48 cents, effective August 5.

For the Evanston Railway Co. it was made 41 to 45 cents, effective July 1.

For the Cleveland Railway Co. it was made 48 to 48 cents, effective May 1. Columbus Railway & Power Co., 41 to 45 cents.

Galesburg Railway, Light & Power Co., 38 to 41 cents, effective July 15.

Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway Co., 41 to 45 cents, effective July 1.

United Traction Co., Albany, N. Y., all employees additional pay to bring minimum wages up to 40 cents an hour, effective June 2.

The board announced that it had recommended to the President that special legislation be enacted by Congress to enable some executive agencies of the federal government to consider the financial condition of the street railways of the country and raise fares in each case in which circumstances require it.

FALLING WALL KILLS 5 FIREMEN AND 1 WORKMAN

Members of Volunteer Company at Peekskill, N. Y., Blaze Were Prominent.

Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 1—Five firemen and a workman were killed in a fire that destroyed a warehouse of the Fleischmann Yeast Co. here today. They were caught under a falling wall.

Five men were seriously injured fighting the blaze, which started at midnight and was not under control until after 8 a. m.

This is the second fire within a week at the plant. Officials suspect incendiaryism.

The firemen killed belonged to the Courtlandt Hook & Ladder Co., a volunteer organization comprising members of many well known Peekskill families. The missing men are Dr. C. R. F. Greene, George H. Cassels, Louis A. Bernore, Clarence J. Lockwood, J. R. Siller, members of the fire company, and J. Torpy.

The warehouse contained 100 carloads of cattle feed which also was totally destroyed. The loss is \$60,000.

45 FOE DIVISIONS HAD LITTLE REST

Paris, Aug. 1—In the fighting on the Soissons-Rheims front July 15 to July 21 the Germans used 45 divisions, according to the Echo de Paris. Many of these were used several times, being brought back into the fight after a rest of only one or two days.

AMERICANS HELD SERINGES AFTER TERRIFIC FIGHT

Fierce Uproar Grows Silent As Hand-to-Hand Grapples Follow.

ONLY DEAD GERMANS LEFT IN VILLAGE

Final Capture of Town Described As Especially Creditable.

London, Aug. 1—Yesterday was a day of sheer, hard in and out fighting on the American front, telegraphs Reuters correspondent on the front north of the Marne. He says that the final capture of Seringes by the Americans was an especially creditable achievement.

Since the Americans took the village on Monday the Germans made no infantry attack on the place, but kept up a constant artillery and machine gun fire to drive them out. This continued all day on Tuesday and toward evening the enemy seemed to think that the spirit of the defenders might possibly be broken, and then they began to emerge from the Nesles forest in a way that seemed to forecast a fresh attempt to take the village. Of the fighting which ensued, the correspondent writes:

"The Americans after three days of to and fro fighting through villages had learned subtlety, and were determined to have a real fight to a finish. They consequently withdrew as if retreating from Seringes, and the Germans crept down from the high ground, convinced that they had their opponents beaten. Additional German troops came pouring in until the town was occupied as it never had been before.

"But as the new occupants began to organize their defenses they found that bullets appeared to be coming in from three sides of the village and it was not long before they discovered that the Americans, while withdrawing from the front of the town, had commenced an encircling movement on both sides, thus forming a ring almost completely around it.

"Then came tragic fighting. The Prussian Guard had voted not to surrender and their opponents were just as anxious to see the thing through. It was an affair of small arms, but the Americans proved to be better shot, and slowly picked off men here and there.

"Then the Americans began to advance slowly their encircling ring closed about the village. The defenders saw their doom approaching, they redoubled their fire, but still the Americans came on unflinchingly.

"When the Americans reached the outskirts of the village their fire ceased and with one wild yell they closed with the foe. The fierce uproar suddenly gave place to strange silence as men grappled with men. Only the clash of steel on steel and the groans of the stricken could be heard.

"The issue never was in doubt. At this kind of fighting the American is more than equal to any Prussian guardsmen, and in a little more than 10 minutes all was over. Except for a few German prisoners every German in the village was killed.

"During the night the enemy twice attempted to retake Seringes, but each time he was repulsed with heavy losses. Then he made a fierce assault on Meury farm, east of Seringes, which was piled with dead which he had left there the day before, when every man defending it died at his post. There again the enemy was unsuccessful. Heaps of German dead were doubled.

"Subsequently the fighting extended still farther eastward and in every case the Germans who attacked were annihilated. Later came the attack on Seringes and an attempt at the same time to drive the Allies from hill 187, west of Seringes. There for the first time since the Allies crossed the Ourcq the Germans may be said to have definitely taken the offensive.

"All through the day's fighting the enemy's aeroplanes attempted in the most daring manner to assist in the battle. Early in the morning six enemy planes succeeded in peering as far as La Croix Blanche farm, near La Fere forest, firing on Allied troops.

"Members of the Prussian guard who were taken prisoner say that their orders were to hold the line at all costs. All three of their battalions apparently were in the line on this memorable day, which ended everywhere in victory for the Allies, although there was no great gain of ground.

"During the following night ground near Clerges was captured by the Americans. This advance will make it possible for the troops in this sector to join hands with the conquerors of Seringes and Clerges."

The Soviet Government at Moscow has issued a decree against anti-Semitism.

ATTACK OVER FRONT OF MORE THAN 3 MILES EACH SIDE OF NESLES

Greatest Advance Is Reported Toward East of Village, Which Is Apex of Entente Drive North of Ourcq, Where Americans Forged Ahead Some Distance From Town of Serpy, and Approached Chamery—Heavy Artillery Fire Is Heard Along Most of Line Between Soissons and Rheims.

(By The Associated Press) American and French troops have begun a turning movement that, if successful, will compel a German retirement over a wide sector east of Fere en Tardenois at the center of the Soissons-Rheims salient.

They have attacked over a front of more than three miles on each side of the village of Nesles, the apex of the Allied wedge north of the Ourcq. Their greatest advance was toward the east, where the Americans pushed in some distance from the town of Serpy and approached Chamery.

Although the announced purpose of the attack was the straightening out of the line between Seringes and Cierges, this really is secondary to the outflanking of the Germans to the southward. The enemy is holding very strong positions at Roncheres and St. Gemme, where his line still is less than five miles from the Marne, and a continued advance between Nesles and Cierges would force him to fall back to escape being cut off from the rear.

This seems to be the only sector where the Allies are attacking with their infantry. Reports from the front tell of heavy artillery fire along the most of the line between Soissons and Rheims.

The Germans attacked the Allied lines on the heights of Bligny, southwest of Rheims, on Tuesday night, but were repulsed.

The methods adopted by the Germans since their retirement from the Marne began are followed by the enemy along the line of the hardest fighting. Machine gunners, for the most part, man the lines. This may indicate a further retirement of the Germans, for machine gunners have borne the brunt of the rear guard fighting during the last two weeks.

Along the British front the German artillery has been active. The enemy's heavy guns have carried out especially heavy bombardments at Villers Bretonneux, east of Amiens; near Bucquoy, on the northern side of the Picardy salient; and in the neighborhood of Meteran and Merris, on the western side of the Lys sector.

It is unofficially announced that Czech-Slovak forces have occupied the important town of Yekaterinburg, which dominates the northern line of the Siberian railroad, which runs into European Russia from Cheliabinsk. Russian newspapers express the concern felt in Bolshevik circles over the Czech-Slovak danger which, it is said, is "growing like an avalanche."

It is understood that Germany will break off diplomatic relations with Ukraine as a result of the assassination of Field Marshal Eichhorn. This may be preliminary to the dispatch of German forces to Kiev, which, it is said, is contemplated in Berlin.

CZECHO-SLOVAK GAINS ALARM BOLSHEVIKI

Premier Lenine and War Minister Trotsky Speak at Moscow Council and Adopt Resolutions to Watch Bourgeoisie.

Moscow, Wednesday, July 31, via Berlin to Amsterdam, August 1—At a plenary session last night of the executive main committee the Moscow council and the labor organizations, in which 2,000 members participated, Premier Lenine and War Minister Trotsky spoke and the following resolutions were adopted:

WATERBURY FIRE DRIVES HOTEL GUESTS FROM BED

Waterbury, Aug. 1—Hodson's hotel, in Exchange place, which was badly damaged by fire last night, was the scene of a more serious blaze at 5 o'clock this morning. The trouble last night was caused by an overheated stove and the fire worked into the partitions and broke out anew this morning.

The hotel was filled with actors and other guests and all were awakened at once and left the building without accident. A large part of the damage is in the cafe and dining rooms, which had recently been remodeled. The total damage by both fires is about \$50,000.

"First. The Socialist fatherland is in danger.

"Second. The chief tasks at the present moment are the repulse of the Czech-Slovaks and the obtaining of grain.

"Third. The most powerful agitation must be started among the laboring classes to explain the gravity of the situation.

"Fourth. Vigilance must be increased against the bourgeois, who everywhere are joining the counter revolutionists. The soviet government must protect itself and to that end the bourgeois must be placed under control and mass terror put into practice against them.

"Fifth. The general watchword must be death or victory, with mass expeditions for bread, mass military organization, the arming of workmen and the exertion of all strength to fight against the counter revolutionary bourgeoisie."

The first convalescent home for American nurses in England was opened by the Red Cross in Putney at Colebrook Lodge.